PLANT FACT SHEET

Vasconcellea goudotiana Triana & Planch.

GENUS *Vasconcellea* **FAMILY** Caricaceae

COMMON NAMES Papayuelo, Goudout's papaya

EDIBLE PARTS AND USES

Edible parts: Fruit

The fruit can be eaten raw. They can also be eaten with sugar as a dessert.
They are also used for drinks.

DESCRIPTION

A small single stemmed tree. It grows 3-8 m tall. It loses its leaves during the year. The leaves have purple veins. The fruit are 5 angled and purple, orange or red. Some trees have bitter fruit.

HABITAT

A tropical plant. In the Andes it grows between 1,500-2,300 m above sea level. It suits hardiness zones 10-12.

PRODUCTION

Cultivation

Plants are grown by seeds.

NOTES

There are at least 22-40 species of Carica.

REFERENCES

Badillo, V.M. 2000. Carica L. vs. Vasconcella St.-Hil. (Caricaceae) con la rehabilitación de este último. Ernstia, 10 (2): 74-79.

Badillo, V.M. 2001. Nota correctiva Vasconcellea St. Hill. Y no Vasconcella (Caricaceae). Ernstia, 11(1): 75-76.

Castillo, R. O., 1995, Plant Genetic Resources in the Andes: Impact, Conservation, and Management. Crop Science 35:355-360 (As Carica goudoutiana)

Coronel, R.E., 1982, Fruit Collections in the Philippines. IBPGR Newsletter p 6

Facciola, S., 1998, Cornucopia 2: a Source Book of Edible Plants. Kampong Publications, p 73 (As Carica goudoutiana)

Grandtner, M. M., 2008, World Dictionary of Trees. Wood and Forest Science Department. Laval University, Quebec, Qc Canada. (Internet database http://www.WDT.QC.ca)

Grandtner, M. M. & Chevrette, J., 2013, Dictionary of Trees, Volume 2: South America: Nomenclature, Taxonomy and Ecology. Academic Press p 685

Hibbert, M., 2002, The Aussie Plant Finder 2002, Florilegium. p 60

Kermath, B. M., et al, 2014, Food Plants in the Americas: A survey of the domesticated, cultivated and wild plants used for Human food in North, Central and South America and the Caribbean. On line draft. p 901

Kew Plants of the World Online

Lyle, S., 2006, Discovering fruit and nuts. Land Links. p 105 (As Carica goudoutiana)

Martin, F. W., et al, 1987, Perennial Edible Fruits of the Tropics. USDA Handbook 642 p 90

Miller, 1982, Caricaceae. J. Arnold Arboretum Volume 63(1): 433 (As Carica goudotiana)

National Research Council. 1989. Lost crops of the Incas: little-known plants of the Andes with promise for worldwide cultivation. National Academy Press, Washington DC, U.S.A.

C. F. P. Martius, Fl. bras. 13(3):183, t. 51. 1889

Recher, P, 2001, Fruit Spirit Botanical Gardens Plant Index. www.nrg.com.au/~recher/ seedlist.html p 1 (As Carica goudoutiana)

Reis, S. V. and Lipp, F. L., 1982, New Plant Sources for Drugs and Foods from the New York Botanical Garden herbarium. Harvard. p 199 (As Carica goudotiana)

Roa, J. A. G. & Boada, D. S. G., 2018, Fundación para el Fortalecimiento de la Fruticultura y Plantas Alimenticias no Convencionales en Colombia.

Smith, N., Mori, S.A., et al, 2004, Flowering Plants of the Neotropics. Princeton. p 86

Storey, W. B., 1979, Pineapple, in Simmonds N.W.,(ed), Crop Plant Evolution. Longmans. London. p 21

van Wyk, B., 2005, Food Plants of the World. An illustrated guide. Timber press. p 118

www.tradewindsfruit.com

PROVIDED BY **Food Plants International**

French, B.R. & Maynard, A.R. Food Plants International Database. Food Plants International

LICENCE CC BY-NC-SA 3.0

ONLINE FACT SHEET https://www.echocommunity.org/en/resources/11938a0c-e756-4546-ba25-a1b7472e6358